

Tuesday Morning, September 27, 1870.

A Question of Government—Where Does Sovereignty Rest in this Country?

We have before suggested that in this country one great source of national insecurity and internal disorder is the fact that we are at variance as to the true character of the Government under which we live. This difference of opinion has already caused one internal war in these States. It may in the future cause another. Among the evils that the radical party has brought upon this country, the blows it has inflicted upon our governmental system are not the least in importance. In carrying out its purposes, it has not hesitated to invade the Constitution of the republic. In the speech which Mr. Stevens, the radical leader, made on the occasion of the impeachment of President Johnson, he did not hesitate to avow the new and startling doctrine that Congress embraced the sovereign power of the republic. Said he, on that occasion, "the sovereign power of the nation rests on Congress," and again, "the sovereign power in this republic is the Congress of the United States." This theory as to the foundation of our governmental system is good radical doctrine, but "it impudently contradicts the history of the republic." It does more—it renders impossible any *written* Constitution like ours, which distinctly recognizes the Executive, the Judiciary and the Legislative, as the three co-ordinate and co-equal branches of the Government. Congress, the President, the Supreme Court, are all the creatures of the Constitution. No one of these departments can be "the sovereign in this republic." All combined cannot be "sovereign in this republic." The question then arises, where does sovereignty rest? We answer, in the people, whose will is expressed in the Constitution. The Government is the creature of the Constitution—the Constitution is the creature of the political people who made it—that is, of the possessors of the elective franchise. Of course, just here arises the question as to whether this sovereign power resides in the people of the United States as a whole, or in the people of the several States which formed the Constitution, or have come in the Union under it.

We do not propose to revive this discussion. Whether the theory of Mr. Webster be accepted, or the theory of Mr. Calhoun be adopted, in either event, the "sovereign power in this Republic" rests in the people. And this is the point we desire to make, viz: that the radical theory and practice, which is, that Congress is supreme, is revolutionary and unconstitutional and destructive of good government. Nay, more, it is *un-American*, for the essence of true Republicanism is, that representation is general and thorough, and how can this be in a Government of the numerical majority, such as this Government becomes when it is acknowledged that Congress is "the sovereign in this Republic?" Of this, we feel satisfied, when the sovereign power of this country has been snatched from the organic people and becomes fully centred in Congress, then will it be time for us to seek new guards for our future security. Already has the Republic drifted far from its ancient moorings. Let us hope that it may be brought back to its fastenings, and that it may be so secured as not to be affected in its integrity by "the tidal ebb and flow of the passions of the hour."

NO DISTURBANCE IN EDGEFIELD.—We are gratified in being able to state, upon the authority of Mr. W. F. Durisno, Sr., that the report of a difficulty having occurred at Edgefield, on Thursday last, in which Mr. C. A. Cheatham was reported to have killed a negro constable, and Mr. Arthur Glover to have shot and wounded three others, is *wholly without foundation*. No collision whatever has occurred between these gentlemen and the negroes. The report was put in circulation in the city by a white man from South Carolina, who related the circumstance with so much apparent plausibility at the city bridge that it was snapped up by a hungry reporter, and given to the public through the columns of the *Augusta Constitutionalist*.

A stylish young lady came to Richmond from New York, about two weeks ago, and put up at one of the principal hotels. She attracted much attention both for her extravagance of dress and rather mysterious antecedents. On last Saturday night, however, she explained the whole matter by taking a huge dose of laudanum, and leaving a letter to be forwarded to an illicit lover of hers in New York. So intent was she on committing suicide that she bit off and swallowed a portion of the stomach-pump that was used to relieve her of the poison. She can hardly recover.

The number of skulls recently dug up in New York Golgotha—the City Hall Park—is said to be 600.

Mr. Editor: In Saturday's paper, I notice that I am reported as having moderated my speeches. Now if this means that there has been any change in my opinions, it is an error. There has been no occasion for change. I am as true to principle and as firm in its defence as ever. If there has been any change, it has been in the moderation of the exaggerated reports which have been prevalent respecting my course and my speeches. I have as large an interest in the welfare and prosperity of the State as most of my fellow-citizens, and I know my duty as a Carolinian, and I have sufficient confidence in the good sense of the people to believe that they will sustain me in its defence.

JOSEPH CREWS.
SEPTEMBER 26, 1870.

MARYLAND.—Under the provisions of the fifteenth amendment, the colored people of Maryland are entitled to suffrage. Becoming dissatisfied with reference to certain matters, they indited an epistle to the Democratic Governor, asking for an extra session of the Legislature, etc. The following is the correspondence:

The Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee transmits a "preamble and resolutions" to the Governor, setting forth:

Whereas, the Constitution is supreme, and

Whereas, the fifteenth amendment is a part of it, and

Whereas, "It is believed" that 60,000 new voters are to be registered, and "it is represented" that the time allowed is insufficient, and

Whereas, "It is reported" that there are vacancies in the registration offices; therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor's attention be called to the foregoing, and

Resolved, That he be appealed to, to call an Extra Legislative Session, and

Resolved, That he be requested to fill the vacant offices; and

Resolved, That our Chairman transmit the foregoing to the Governor.

The Chairman having transmitted, in obedience to the instructions, his Excellency the Governor sent for a sheet of best, gilt-edged, cream-laid, and a pen, squared the Executive shoulders, laid his head on one side, partially closed his right eye, slightly puckered the official mouth, and indited as follows:

I lament denying anything to the political party which is so good as to oppose me.

The Constitution is indeed very supreme.

So is Congress.

I think the time for registration ample.

There is no vacancy in any office, nor likely to be, while I have a friend to fill it.

The Extra Legislative Session would be costly.

Therefore, and in conclusion—

Don't you wish you may get it?

I am, your obedient servant,

ODEN BOWIE.

WHERE THE FASHIONS ARE TO COME FROM.—The *modistes'* view of the war in Europe is not without its interest to the general public, which will be delighted to know that the question of where the fashions are to come from has already been determined, in advance of all other international questions involved. Eugene's mantle is to fall upon a pair of fair German shoulders, but precisely whose is not yet settled. The Crown Princess of Prussia is still young, but like her royal mother of England, she has no love of dress, and is altogether too practical to succeed as a leader of fashion. Her sister-in-law, Alexandra, Princess of Wales, has too many domestic cares to think of. There is the little Princess Alice Maud, wife of Prince Louis of Hesse, who may take up the scepter; but of her tastes in that direction nothing is known. But it is clear that Berlin is hereafter to have the credit as well as the labor of devising and setting the fashions. The fashion plates and fashion papers of Paris have always been of Berlin origin, a fact only recognized since the reproduction of the Berlin Bazaar was begun in this country. During the past season, many of the first New York merchants bought their supplies in Berlin instead of at Paris. Local *modistes* have, latterly, turned to the former city for their supplies, and have studied the styles, like so many Jenny Wrens, "under the lindens" instead of on the boulevards. Whether or not, therefore, Germany obtains the domain of Alsace and Lorraine, she has already control of that of fashion, and it is of little consequence to the dress-makers whether or not Bismarck dictates peace to Paris, since it is assured that Berlin is hereafter to dictate styles to the world.

A Kansas lady, on retiring to her room one night, found it literally filled with martens, which had flown in during her absence. Instead of harshly turning them out into the cold, the kind-hearted lady captured nearly all the little creatures, and had them served up the next day in a pot-pie.

At an execution of four criminals at the Isle of Wight Court House, Virginia, two of the ropes broke, and the two who were to have been hung by them were kept waiting seventeen minutes, while their companions were dying. They were then marched up on the scaffold and despatched.

An English chemist has invented for use by the Prussians against Paris, a projectile to be filled with petroleum, which spreads a flame over sixteen to twenty-four square yards surface. 200 workmen are engaged on it.

There are two directly opposite reasons why some men have poor credit—one because they're not known, and the other because they are known.

THE OCCUPATION OF ROME.—The occupation of the Eternal City by the Italian armies is now accomplished, and without bloodshed, the Pope, as is alleged, having used his influence to prevent the unavailing resistance which his troops might have made—a pacific example which commends itself to adoption in France, though the motto of "Rome for the Italians" could hardly be accepted as applicable to a surrender of Paris to the Germans. At the same time, apart from the question of the expediency of the Pope's temporal power, there is no dispute that his claim as a temporal ruler, whether it becomes him to have such claim or not, is as good as that of any other of the temporal rulers of Europe, on the score of antiquity. If possession is nine points of the law, a thousand years would seem to confer a fair title among those who believe that length of possession can justify perpetuation. The Pope's territory has been gradually dwindling down till he has only left a small strip of land on the Mediterranean, 120 miles in length, and in breadth varying from twenty to fifty miles, with a population of about 600,000. Rome, Comarea, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frosinone are the towns and villages in the Papal territory.

The refusal of the Pope to resist the occupation of Rome by the King of Italy does not imply his assent to the proceeding, but simply a desire to avoid useless bloodshed. In 1860, Louis Napoleon advised him to surrender all his territory except Rome, which request he indignantly rejected. It may be remarked that in the early part of Louis Napoleon's career, when he was himself an Italian revolutionist, he wrote a letter in which he earnestly besought the Holy Father to relinquish his temporal power, and maintained that it would greatly strengthen the spiritual interests of the Church. The first Napoleon made the Holy Father a prisoner in France, robbed him of all his territories, and, with the compensation of some 2,000,000 francs, reduced him to the rank of a French subject.

With the fall of the French Empire in 1814, the Pope found himself again at Rome, a powerful temporal prince, with many powerful temporal princes at his back, and the acknowledged religious chief of sympathizing millions in all lands. The events of 1848 were serious and destructive so far as the Papacy was concerned. The Pope had fled and Rome was a republic. 1848, however, proved a failure all over, and the Holy Father in due time found his way back to his temporal throne. What is to be the end of the present state of affairs—whether Pius IX will remain in Rome—whether the Popes will be absent from Rome for generations, as in the Avignon period, or forever, who can tell? An object long dear to the Italian heart will be realized if Rome becomes once more the capital of Italy, but may not the spectre of a republic of Rome come to haunt the King as well as the Pope? Events move fast in these days, and it may not be possible for the modern Cautus to set limits to the tide of change.—*Baltimore Sun*.

A strange suicide was committed in Harrison County, Missouri, on the 1st. A traveler stopped at a farm, where they were threshing out grain, and going in the barn-yard, began talking to some of the men at work, telling them he used to work with a machine, whereupon, he asked leave to drive. His request was granted, and after a short spell, he asked if he might not feed the machine. It was quite apparent that he was well posted in regard to threshing, and having fed for some time, he looked around at the driver with a nod, signifying that he wanted more power. Standing still till the cylinder was flying and buzzing around like "double-headed lightning," and every one becoming alarmed at the awful motion, he jumped head first against the teeth of the cylinder, and in less than an instant, he was hurled into eternity. No one knew him, and there were no papers upon his person by which he could be identified.

Nilson has appeared, and the New York papers are enthusiastic. The *Times* says that the impression she made cannot be exaggerated—that her voice is "wonderful"—that it possesses a "velvety breadth," (how is that for high?) "a luxurious abundance never before matched." The *Tribune* declares her voice "without a flaw," "perfect in purity," "scaling empyrean heights," &c. The *Harvard* thinks that in cultivation and distinctness she surpasses Jenny Lind, and the *World* affirms that she has a note and a half more compass than either Lind or Titians. And one and all are enthusiastic about her "fair, sweet face," her "charming smile," her "lustrous eyes," and "her light golden hair, which is the glory of the Northern women." Nilsson is to be a success, that is settled.

POINT LOOKOUT (MD.) CEMETERY AND THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.—The board of directors of this cemetery met at Leonardtown and resolved to erect a vault near Point Lookout for the reception of the remains of the Confederate dead, and to raise a suitable monument to their memory. Capt. Geo. Thomas, Hon. Thomas Martin, Col. J. Parra Crane and James R. Langley were appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

Valejo, California, must be a very bad place to live in. The *Recorder*, published there, says it harbors men who "have become so saturated with the oil of condensed damnation as to commit an act combining all the horrors of a century of crimes into one."

A laborer named Murray, while excavating at the Fountain Hotel, Baltimore, a few days since, came upon a tin box, which was found to contain 2,090 gold coins.

Pierre Dupont, the most popular French songster since the days of Beranger, has just died in Paris, at the age of fifty.

ENGLISH WORKINGMEN'S DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF FRANCE.—An immense popular demonstration took place in Trafalgar Square, London, on Monday night, in favor of the French republic and against German aggression. Several hundred thousands of citizens, chiefly workingmen and trades-people, participated. The square was illuminated with calcium lights and thousands of transparencies, the latter bearing liberty mottoes. The "Star-Spangled Banner" and other American airs and the "Marseillaise" and other French odes formed the leading part of the musical programme. Several speeches were made. A spirited address to the Republic of France was adopted, in which it declared that the monarchs of Germany prosecute the war now against republicanism and not against France, and that in so doing they are guilty of a great crime against liberty and humanity, against the people of Germany as well as against the people of France. The address tells the people of France that the English people have demanded, demand, and will not cease to demand the recognition of the republic in France until they shall have wrung compliance with their will from a vacillating and cowardly ministry.

It is universally admitted that no such demonstration has ever before been seen in London, and whatever may be said or left unsaid by the London journals to belittle and to misrepresent it, it is considered by thinking men here to be the beginning of a political change in which the government of Mr. Gladstone has prepared the way, and by which it will be swept out of power if it fails to accept and to assist it.

It was announced that a national association of workingmen had been formed in the interests of European peace; that an agitation in favor of arbitration in the stead of war would be begun and carried on throughout England, and that demonstrations would be prepared before the assembling of Parliament to which Parliament and the Government would be compelled to give need.

CHOLERA APPROACHING.—The awful news of the approach of cholera reminds us of an old, insidious and unconquerable enemy. In Havana, it is spreading with frightful rapidity. There were fifty-three deaths in one day and eighty on another. The victims are taken from all classes—from the aristocracy and the chain gang—equally. In the shipping in the harbor, its ravages have been very great, and letters dread lest the epidemic make such headway as to fill the city with mourning, and to take the population off in countless numbers. In France, we hear of the cholera among the German troops. In South-eastern Russia, it is rapidly extending. The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, of the 11th inst., announces twenty-three cases and ten deaths from the epidemic at Rostov, and nine cases and four deaths at Kerch. The appearance of the disease is also announced at Odessa, in a communication dated the 4th inst. The latest news from Taganrog, states that from the 25th of June to the 28th of July, 118 cases of the malady occurred in that town, seventy-five of which ended fatally.

VICISSITUDES IN THE LIFE OF A WOMAN. The Prussians have just driven the poor old Baroness de Reumont from her chateau for the third time. They first forced her to fly in 1792, then again in 1814, and now at the age of ninety-four she is once more obliged to abandon her home. The Baroness lives a few miles from Montmedy, at the chateau of Grand-Vernouil, where apartments were prepared to receive Louis XVI during his flight. They were never occupied by the unfortunate monarch, who was stopped at Varennes.

THE BLACK CODE.—The Williamsburg *Star* disposes, in a very summary way, of the charge that General M. C. Butler advocated the passage of the so-called Black Code. It says that General Butler (the Reform candidate for Lieutenant-Governor) voted "No!" on the final reading of the bill. But Colonel Graham, of Marion, (now a brand-new radical,) voted "Aye!" and Judge Orr (then Governor of the State, now a spick-span new radical) approved the law without hesitation.

On the receipt of the news of the surrender of Louis Napoleon and his army to the Germans, after the battle of Sedan, James Saxton, Sr., editor of the *Canton (Ohio) Repository*, published the announcement in his paper in parallel columns with that of the surrender of the first Napoleon after Waterloo, taken from the file of his own paper of August, 1815, fifty-five years ago. He was editor then as now.

A negro has been nominated by the radicals in South Carolina for Congress. One good effect which a batch of negro Congressmen might have on that body would be the abolishment of a long summer session, such as was held during the summer just passed.—*New York Herald*.

Joseph Emerson Davis, a native of this State, who migrated to Mississippi more than sixty years ago, when she was in her territorial condition, died in Vicksburg on the morning of the 18th instant, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

A Kentucky man has been unable to speak for two months in consequence of a sun-stroke, and writes that he could have borne his misfortune with equanimity, not to say gratitude, if he had only had his wife as a companion in the accident.

Pure Apple Brandy.
THE best article in use for seasoning Desserts, Puddings, &c., for lady connoisseurs, at moderate prices, by
LORICK & LOWRANCE.
Sept 25

Rio Coffee.
50 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale low to dealers by
EDWARD HOPE.

Local Items.

POST OFFICE HOURS.—Northern mail opens 4.30 P. M.; closes 11 A. M. Charleston and Greenville, open 4.30 P. M.; close 5.30 A. M.

Western, opens 12.30 P. M.; closes 2.45 P. M.

Charleston, evening, opens 8 A. M.; closes 6 P. M.

Office open Sundays from half-past 4 o'clock to half-past 5.

PHOENIXIANA.—The attention of merchants and shippers is called to the advertisement of the "fast freight line," by means of the Charleston and Baltimore steamers. The vessels are substantially built and the inducements liberal.

Lorick & Lowrance have a nice lot of rugs and mats at reduced prices. They give us one.

Sunday was a scorching hot day—regular July weather. Wonder if the "aurora" had anything to do with it?

The great Napoleon's proverb—"Providence is on the side which has the heaviest artillery," is only an euphemism for "the side that would conquer a peace must have the most pieces."

A lady writer speaks truthfully when she says: "To woman, her shame is a living death; to man, sport that brings him little remorse, no brand, no loss of reputation."

We have received from the managers a card of admission to the grounds of the Cotton States Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, during their first grand annual fair, to be held in Augusta, Ga., on the 25th October—continuing five days. An advertisement from the society appears in another column.

Dr. A. Crane, the well-known lecturer on consumption, scrofula and kindred diseases, is at the Nickerson House. He was so frequently before Columbia audiences, in ante-war times, that the simple announcement of his presence in Columbia is amply sufficient to draw full audiences.

Mr. Stephens returns to the charge in the October *Riverside*, with one of his fable frontispieces, this time of "The Rat in Retirement." The serial stories by F. R. Stockton and Miss Hale are continued, and Hans Andersen has a contribution peculiarly appropriate, in "Danish Popular Legends." Mr. Arthur Gilman, who has been describing bees and their habits during the summer, now writes of their autumn and winter management. "Round the Horn and Back Again," is a description of a voyage, and there is a New Zealand story which will stiffen hair. Some very pretty pictures help to make this an attractive number. \$2.50 per year. Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York.

Every Saturday, published by Fields, Osgood & Co., 124 Tremont street, Boston, is the very best illustrated publication we receive. It is published in monthly parts, at fifty cents.

Col. Davis, the veteran "circus man," paid us a visit, yesterday. He is connected at present with George DeHaven's "Sensation Circus," which is now wending its way to Columbia. Col. D. assures us that this is one of the very best exhibitions with which he has traveled. Among the many other attractions are the Bedouin Arabs—Hashamaw and Hashamall—who have been engaged at great expense, and will appear at each exhibition in their wonderful feats of ground and lofty tumbling.

The United States census-taker puts down the population of Columbia at 10,000.

The Congressional Nominating Convention will meet at 5 o'clock, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at the Committee Room of the Union Reform Party.

The attention of parties interested, is called to the meeting of the Columbia Building and Loan Association, to-morrow evening.

A savant says that if you kill a mosquito when he is drawing blood, the poison remains in the wound. If, however, you wait till he gets enough and retires, no inconvenience will follow. This may be right in theory, but the practice of smashing them on the spot is much more satisfactory.

The Cincinnati delegation departed yesterday. The Phoenix will keep its readers posted as to their "goings on."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.—September 26—*Nickerson House*—D. M. Renno, J. T. Williams, M. Deland, A. S. Gray, Augusta; A. R. Brown, Americus; S. F. Houston, Charlotte; John S. Green, Maj. Stark, Richland; D. J. Holmes, Belton; D. R. Howell, L. T. Silliman and wife, Columbia; James Seaborn, M. J. Stribling, Oconee; E. S. Hale, Donaldville; A. Crane, New Orleans; R. H. Hardway, J. R. Hardway, Georgia; B. F. Davidson, S. C.; W. A. Nicholson and wife, Master Nicholson, Union; E. M. Knight, James M. Dodson, Raleigh; M. T. Sanders, Arkansas; M. M. Copeland, Montgomery; J. B. Taylor, Wetumpka; N. N. Curtis, R. C. Pope, Co-

lumbus; R. Straus, Philadelphia; J. O. Moore, Lexington; F. F. Miller, A. F. Calhoun and son, S. C.; Mrs. M. Hill and servant, Edgefield; F. C. Martin, Sumter; H. Boatie, Greenville; S. S. Pagnara, Charlotte; T. C. Gaston, Franklin; J. H. McFadden and wife, Clarendon; George Davis and wife, Wilmington; F. G. DeFontaine, wife and two children, Mrs. W. E. Howland and son, Charleston; Mrs. A. J. Kelly, Marion; N. Gallauer, D. B. Woodruff, George I. Baker, Marion.

Columbia Hotel.—T. B. Lippett, Wilmington; Mrs. A. D. Goodwyn, Miss E. R. Goodwyn, Mrs. J. D. Kennedy, Kershaw; John Wallace, N. C.; W. T. Gary, Edgefield; T. D. Gillespie, S. C.; J. H. Wilson, Jr., W. C. Humphries, Greenville; O. H. Waring, S. W. Sinkins, S. C.; Mrs. C. A. Mays, Williams-stone; J. L. Shumate, Ninety Six; A. B. Mulligan, A. M. Kirkland, Charleston; A. N. Twitchell, Spartanburg; W. T. Shumate, A. B. Nickers, Alex. McBee, Greenville; Mrs. C. Haskins, Philadelphia; Johnson Hoford, Barnwell.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Mordecai & Co.—Fast Freight Line.
Paul C. Trenholm—Agent, etc.
E. H. Gray—Grand Annual Fair.
T. J. & H. M. Gibson—Feathers.
J. W. Denny—House Wanted.
Meeting Entaw Encampment.
Meeting True Brotherhood Lodge.
Meeting Building and Loan Ass'n.
Collins & Co.—Garden Seeds.
Meeting Columbia Rifles.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—It may be truthfully said that the greatest of all blessings is health, for without it the joys of life are turned to sorrows. To all health is essential to life's enjoyment and pursuits, to the young and old, to the rich and poor. Are you in search of wealth? Health is necessary. Do you desire office and worldly honors? Of what avail would these be without health? The beauties of spring, the song of birds, the deep blue sky, the rolling ocean, all have a poetic fascination which charms only the healthy in mind and body; but to the sick what are these but mockeries. The body diseased, the mind sickly o'er with the saddest of thoughts. Oh! that I may live to appreciate the blessings of health. This rich boon is within the reach of all. The remedy at hand in HEINRICH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT, the health panacea. Now is the time to try it. A 2

"It's mity curis," said Mrs. Partington to the, while reading about the impending war in Europe, "that the Hollerhorn creates such an ado in Yurp, when it's such a common disease among the cattle in Ameriky." The old lady, having delivered herself of the above, took a dose of LIPPMAN'S GREAT GERMAN BITTERS to cheer her depressed spirits, and resumed her knitting.

Lippman's Bitters are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Depot in Columbia, S. C., at GEORGE & MCGEE'S, Druggists. S 18

The attention of the reader is respectfully invited to the advertisement of Bradfield & Co., in another column. They are undoubtedly selling the best remedies out for the diseases they are recommended for. BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR and DR. PRUTHI'S CELEBRATED LIVER MEDICINE, has certainly cured more afflicted persons than any two medicines of their age. Try them and be well, as these gentlemen guarantee satisfaction or money refunded. A 7

FOR A FEW DAYS.

Comfort in Walking Essential to Health

Efficacious Cures of Corns and Bunions

READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

ALL persons suffering from these unpleasant afflictions, or diseases of the feet generally, can be effectually cured by giving me a call. The following certificates have been furnished by gentlemen of this city.

DR. RENDAL, from London.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 26, 1870.

Dr. Rendal has this day removed two most troublesome corns, without any perceptible pain. I have had the operation performed before, but not so entirely satisfactory to me.

W. P. GEIGER, M. D.

Dr. Rendal extracted for me this day, two corns, without giving any pain.

C. H. NIOT.

Dr. Rendal has this day extracted Corns from my feet painlessly, expeditiously and entirely.

A. N. TALLEY, M. D.

Columbia, September 21.

Dr. Rendal's cures of Corns and Bunions and diseased Nails, are instantaneous, efficacious and without pain, by a process peculiar to himself, and entirely unknown to others. He has testimonials of over twenty years from all ranks and conditions of men of this and other nations. Many of them, years after the operation, give proof of their not returning.

LADIES can be waited upon at their residences if desired.

Office on Assembly street, one door from Gervais.

Sept 22

Just Arrived.

THIS day, a large lot of WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS, at VERY LOW PRICES.

ALSO,

DRESS GOODS, in every style.

Beautiful New Sashes of VELVET AND

SILK. PLAID GOODS for children.

TABLE DAMASK and LINEN TOWELS,

extra cheap.

The NEW LAGE—it is beautiful.

ALSO,

The NEW HOOP SKIRT, at

Sept 22

For Sale,

3,600 ACRES OF LAND in Barnwell, on the Edisto.

750 ACRES in Kershaw—in lots to suit.

HOUSE and LOT in Columbia—\$12,000.

1 House in this city, \$5,000.

HOUSE and thirteen acres LAND, near the city, \$3,000. Apply to JOHN BAUKLETT,

Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent.

Sept 21

For Sale.

A GREAT VARIETY OF GERANIUM CUTTINGS and other handsome green

house plants, for sale very low, by

Sept 13 1870

At the Asylum.

New York Smoked Shoulders.

JUST received a supply of New York city

smoked Bacon SHOULDERS, sugar-cured

and equal in quality to fine hams.

Sept 25

J. & T. R. AGNEW.